

MAIL.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping:

REMEDIOS & Co,
Hongkong, May 25, 1870.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDEVELOPED LAND AND BUILDINGS.
AT HONGKONG.—
INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices, lately occupied by Messrs A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown Rent, \$300.48.
MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown Rent, \$324.
AT YOKOHAMA.—

LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Out-houses. Area 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent, \$263.78.
No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Commodore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Taubos.

Ground Rent, \$154.97 per Annum.
AT KOBE.—

The Property situated on the Bund, lately known as Messrs A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Offices, Dwelling Houses, One Two-storied Stone Godown, Two Tea-firing Godowns (One Wooden), &c.

Area about 507 Taubos.
AT SHANGHAI.—

The Property situated on the Bund, and bounded South by the Nanking Road, and North by Messrs LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Lot; consisting of Offices, Two Dwelling Houses, Six Godowns, Silk Room, Shipping Office, &c., and known as the KING KEE HONG.

Total area Mow 0.9.7, or square feet 65,687.
AT FOOCHOW.—

The Property situated on the South Bank of the Min, lately known as Messrs A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, extensive Godowns, Tea-packing Sheds, &c.

Area 49,720 square feet.
Applications for Purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINTSEAD,
Trustees of A. HEARD & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. GLENVY, Captain TAYLOR, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored at the Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-morrow, the 16th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents S. S. Glenvy.
Hongkong, June 16, 1876. je22

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Sarpedon*, are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Under-
signed, in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 16th June, 1876.

Goods undelivered after the 23rd June, 1876, will be subject to rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, June 14, 1876. je23

S. S. EMERALDA,
FROM AMOY & SWATOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Under-
signed, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 24th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 20, 1876. je24

ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Belgia* from San Francisco and Yokohama, are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Under-
signed, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 16, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE GRAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 16, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE GRAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 16, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE GRAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 16, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE GRAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 16, 1876.

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. TARTAR,
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr A. MACG. HEATON, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 16, 1876. je23

FRENCH SHIP NESTOR,

FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 19, 1876. je22

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI.

The Steamer
"YANGTSE,"
E. SCHULTZ, Master, will
be despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 22nd
instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIMPSON & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1876. je22

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-
signed has received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
on
MONDAY NEXT,
the 26th June, 1876, at Noon,—
At the Godowns of Messrs BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE,

(For account of the concerned.)
55 chests Persian OPIUM, saved
Ex S. S. "Orestes."

(All more or less damaged by sea water.)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All Lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 21, 1876. je26

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, ORAWFORD & Co. have
received instructions from the
Executors of the late Captain L. YOUNG
to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 28th June, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
at No. 4, Graham Street,—

Sundry Household FURNITURE,
consisting of: Damask Covered Chairs
and Couches, Centre Tables, Engravings,
Gas Lamps, Side Tables, Sideboard,
Whatnots, Crockery and Glassware, Iron
and Brass Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet
Glasses, Dressing Tables,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the
Furniture will be on view the day pre-
vious to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.
All lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall
of the hammer.

Hongkong, June 21, 1876. je25

Not Responsible for Debts.

**Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—**

IPHIGENIA, German barque, Captain
Matzen.—Wm. Pustan & Co.
COMET, American ship, Captain William
E. Bray.

VINEX, British barque, Captain John
Parkhouse.

ZOROTA, British barque, Captain Geo.
Searlett.—Gilman & Co.

WILLIAM MUGGER, American barque,
Captain J. B. Dickey.—Jardine, Matheson
& Co.

EVELYN, British barque, Capt. Knowles.
—Melchers & Co.

SOPHIE, British barque, Captain Rees
Jones.

FETTER, German barque, Captain J.
Greiff.—Eduard Schellhaas & Co.

FORERAYNE, British ship, Capt. George
B. Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

NARARUTE, American ship, Capt. Piero.
—Eduard Schellhaas & Co.

ANNA HAWKSWELL, German barque, J.
M. Schröder.—Eduard Schellhaas & Co.

CINCINALE, British barque, Capt. David
Anton.

GUSTINA, Dutch schooner, Captain J. S.
Mulder.—Eduard Schellhaas & Co.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G.
Cunningham.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

JOHANN CALE, German barque, Captain
E. Guttmuth.—Wm. Pustan & Co.

MONTZOO, British barque, Capt. Griffiths.
—Eduard Schellhaas & Co.

June 21, 1876.

June 21, 1876.

June 21, 1876.

June 21, 1876.

June 21, 1876.

June 21, 1876.

June 21, 1876.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 21, *Anadyr*, Russian steamer, 3400,
De Bulter, Shanghai June 18, Mails and
General.—MESSAGIERIES MARITIMES.

June 21, *Alca*, Portuguese ship, 631, E.
de Souza, Kurrachee May 3, Cotton.
—BRANDAO & Co.

June 21, *Bonito*, German barque, T. F.
Wessenberg, Bangkok June 2, Rice.
—SIMPSON & Co.

June 21, *Washi*, British steamer, 265, A.
Hunter, Haiphong June 17, and Boihow
19, General.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

June 21, *Yangtze*, from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

June 21, *Ipigenta*, for Callao.
21, *Paradies*, for Newchwang.
21, *Marie Alfred*, for Whampoa.
21, *Douglas*, for Coast Ports.
21, *Feokien*, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Swallow, for San Francisco.
Charles C. Leary, for Whampoa.
Siamee Crown, for Bangkok.
Lord Macaulay, for Hilo.
Kronprindessen, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Anadyr*, from Shanghai: for Hong-
kong, Mr and Mrs Brampton, Mr A.
Reddick, 6 Chinese and 2 Japanese; for
Saloon, Mr Bryant; for Port Said, Mr and
Mrs Overbeck; for Marseilles, Mr Scho-
field, Messrs W. V. Drummond, J.
Withonski, Robert, C. Von Spreckelsen,
McCracken, McMurray, Bjoist, and
George Edwards.

Per *Washi*, from Haiphong, &c., 1 Euro-
pean and 39 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ipigenta*, for Callao, 16 Chinese
and 1 Portuguese deck.
Per *Paradies*, for Newchwang, 1 Chinese.
Per *Douglas*, for Coast Ports, 150 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Portuguese ship *Alca* reports: Light
winds and calm throughout the passage.
The British steamer *Washi* reports:
Fine weather throughout the passage.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
For HAINAN the CANTON (Overland).—
At 7.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 22nd inst.,
instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—
Per *EMERALDA*, at 9.30 a.m., on
Thursday, the 22nd inst.

For NINGPO & SHANGHAI.—
Per *YANGTSE*, at 4.30 p.m. To-
morrow, the 22nd inst.

For HAINAN.—
Per *WASHI*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the
22nd inst.

For SINGAPORE.—
Per *FYEN*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday,
the 24th inst.

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—
Per *CARISBROOKE*, at 9 a.m., on
Sunday, the 25th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per *PERNAMBUCO*, at 5 p.m., on
Monday, the 26th inst.

Per *PARDON*, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednes-
day, the 28th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *ANADYR*,
will be despatched on SATURDAY,
the 24th instant, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon,
Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondi-
cherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay,
Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 23rd inst.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the NOTER BOX,
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 24th June.—
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

(11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom,
Saigon, or Singapore may be posted
on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 10, 1876. je24

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, June 23.—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Goods per *Sarpedon* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.
Goods per *Tartar* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, June 24.—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.
Noon.—Government Tenders for Con-
struction close.
American Lloyd's leaves for San Francisco.
Goods per *Emeralda* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

SUNDAY, June 25.—
Noon.—*Emeralda* leaves for London.
Noon.—Sale of Persian Opium at Messrs
Butterfield & Swire's Godowns.
5 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
No. 18, Statton Street.
4 p.m.—*Pernambuco* leaves for Saigon.

TUESDAY, June 27.—
Noon.—Sale of the Steamer *Palmetto*, at
Mr W. Kerfoot Hughes' Office.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.—
3 p.m.—Furniture Sale at No. 4, Graham
Street.

FRIDAY, June 30.—
Warrants for Bonds upon Contributions
to the Union Ins. Soc. obtainable.
Devaluation leaves for London on or about
this date.

SATURDAY, July 1.—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer *Big's* leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, July 1.—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-
ohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Emeralda* leaves for Manila.
5 p.m.—*Yangtze* leaves for Ningpo and
Shanghai.
Goods per *Glenroy* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The attention of Advertisers is respect-
fully drawn to the fact that a copy of the
China Mail has for some time past been
placed on board of every Steamer and Sail-
ing Vessel on arrival in this Harbour.

Facilities which have recently been placed
within the reach of Captains and Officers of
Ships have resulted in a material increase
to the Subscription List of the *Mail*.

Amongst the shipping in port; and as
special arrangements have been made to in-
crease the usefulness of the Shipping List
and to extend the circulation in the Bay,
these advantages will be at once apparent
to Advertisers.

Orders may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OR
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potent Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.08 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1876.

If there is one thing calculated to make
the foreigner hopeless of a bright future
for China it is the conceded assumption
of wisdom, combined with the most
deplorable ignorance of anything beyond
their own immediate circle, displayed by
a number of the Chinese writers in the
native newspapers of this Colony.

Many of these persons have mixed with
Europeans here for a considerable number
of years, have more or less knowledge of
the English language, have had an
abundance of English books of all kinds
within their reach, and, in short, have
had ample opportunity of making them-
selves thoroughly acquainted with our
institutions and practices, but notwith-
standing this, and in face of the fact that
they are in the constant habit of writing
for their newspapers on foreign and local
topics, they seem to have profited little
by their studies and experiences, and to
cling to their exploded notions, in-
flation and self-sufficiency with a tena-
ciousness that is perfectly incomprehen-
sible. It is not a pleasant matter for
reflection that on the arrival of that
long-expected day when China does get
"opened-up" and Western civilisation
and notions have been brought before
the people throughout the length and
breadth of the land, we shall not find
the Middle Kingdom containing a race
of people more enlightened and liberal-
minded than that coterie of native
writers, who daily in this Colony dish up
intellectual food for the Chinese mind.

Some of our readers may be of opinion
that in the foregoing remarks, we have
dealt rather too harshly with our native
confères of the pen in Hongkong, but
we are convinced that a few references
to the "Spirit of the Native Press," as
published in this journal during the last
few weeks, will be amply sufficient to
dispel any such idea. The distinguished
native journalist to whom we have most
cause to direct attention is the presid-
ing genius of the *Universal Circulating
Herald*. In his enlightened publication
of the 12th instant a writer brings a
charge against the Indian Government,
as the manufacturers of opium, amount-
ing to nothing more or less than one of
attempting to poison the Chinese nation,
or rather as many of its members as
smoke opium! "Poison," he says, "is
put into the poppy juice by the manu-
facturers, and this is the cause of the
injurious effects of opium; otherwise
the poppy juice of itself is not harmful.
The poison put in consists of tannin (!),
metebury and arsenic." Here we have an
entirely new and alarming phase of the
opium question, and we cannot do better
than recommend the services of the writer
to the Anti-Opium Society. But this per-
formance of the *Herald* is altogether
elipsed by a subsequent one, in
which the writer depreciates the opening
of mines and the introduction of machinery
on the grounds that the former exhausts
the riches of the earth on which the
people depend for a living, while the
latter deprives the people of manual
labour and throws them out of employ-
ment." We must presume that the
writer is aware, to some extent, of the
value of coal and the precious metals
above ground, but he seems to be to-
tally unable to grasp the fact that

they are valueless below it. There is,
however, a glimmering of sense displayed
in the second proposition—that machinery
deprives people of manual labour. The
reasoning power here displayed is about
equal to that of the English
agricultural labourer at the commence-
ment of the present century, when theorists
against the introduction of machinery
took place. We should, however, like
to impress upon the brain of the writer
of this article that Europe is now full of
machinery, and yet people find plenty to
do there; that machinery and mines are
two of England's chief sources of wealth
and influence and have brought her to
the far East to trade, and that China
will never be more than the poor, weak,
miserable and insignificant nation,

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 21st JUNE, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of light Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour-Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.								
Adria	5 k	Breeze	Brit. str.	781	June 10	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Marseilles, &c.	24th, noon
Anadyr	5 c	Butler	Fch. str.	340	June 21	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama & S. Fisco	24th inst.
Bolgie	4 k	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	2652	June 16	J. & O. S. S. Co.	London	24th inst.
Benedi	4 k	Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	June 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Calabar	5 c	Hutchison	Brit. str.	872	June 19	Chinese	Singapore	24th inst.
Cheops	3 h	Dryden	Brit. str.	983	May 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Orons	8 h	Joy	Brit. str.	1298	June 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Douglas	5 h	Burnie	Brit. str.	861	June 17	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Duna	4 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	859	June 2	A. McE. Heaton	Singapore	24th inst.
Esmeralda	5 h	Thebaud	Brit. str.	395	June 2	A. McE. Heaton	Singapore	24th inst.
Fyen	2 c	Torm	Dan. str.	909	June 12	Kin-tye-long	Singapore	24th inst.
Glamis Castle	4 c	Dickie	Brit. str.	1539	May 13	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Java	4 c	Gollards	Dut. str.	886	June 9	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Mikado	8 k	Moore	Brit. str.	3030	May 29	Gilman & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Orissa	5 k	Reeves	Brit. str.	1119	June 15	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Pardo	4 c	Power	Brit. str.	763	June 4	Landstein & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Pasig	...	Lopez	Span. str.	17	May 7	Remedios & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Pawtuxet	4 k	Hyde	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Pernambuco	5 c	Reynier	Brit. str.	643	June 10	Melchers & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Tanaia	4 c	Coles	Fch. str.	1728	June 19	Messageries Maritimes	Singapore	24th inst.
Thales	...	Maunier	Brit. str.	820	June 3	Jonglas Lapraik & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Thingvall	4 k	Hunter	Dan. str.	1577	June 15	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Washi	4 h	Schultz	Brit. str.	265	June 21	Landstein & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Yangtze	5 c	Schultz	Brit. str.	783	June 21	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Yottung	2 h	...	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong	Singapore	24th inst.
Sailing Vessels.								
Alexander McNeil	8 c	Pattice	Amer. sh.	1090	June 19	Messageries Maritimes	Singapore	24th inst.
Alphington	2 c	Cunningham	Brit. bge.	326	June 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Alva	4 c	Souza	Port. sh.	631	June 2	Brandao & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
American Lloyds	4 k	Park	Amer. bge.	510	May 21	Vogel, Hagdorn & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Anna Bella	4 k	Stephen	Brit. bge.	334	June 14	Borneo Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Anna Dorothea	8 k	Schutt	Ger. bge.	330	June 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Anna Hauswedell	2 c	Schröder	Ger. bge.	361	June 16	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Annie Fish	3 c	Hiffes	Amer. sh.	1490	April 23	Russell & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Boneto	4 k	Weseenberg	Ger. bge.	397	June 21	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
British Crown	7 h	Andrew	Brit. bge.	448	April 27	Meyer & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Caldew	3 k	Walter	Brit. bge.	482	June 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Carl	2 c	Thomson	Ger. bge.	216	June 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Catherine Marden	4 c	Marden	Brit. 3m. sc.	287	June 19	H. Kiser	Singapore	24th inst.
Celestial Queen	1 c	Watt	Brit. sh.	843	June 6	Borneo Company	Singapore	24th inst.
Chas. C. Leary	3 c	Stephen	Amer. bge.	644	April 24	Vogel, Hagdorn & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. scf.	200	April 3	Chinese	Singapore	24th inst.
Christian	3 c	Stehr	Ger. bge.	281	June 7	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Christina A. P.	3 c	Federico	Amer. sh.	175	Jan. 8	Order	Singapore	24th inst.
Cingalee	8 c	Anton	Brit. bge.	339	June 18	Chinese	Singapore	24th inst.
Comet	4 c	Bray	Amer. sh.	1157	April 23	Russell & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Commissary	8 h	Hunter	Brit. sh.	900	April 23	Vogel, Hagdorn & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Corinne	8 c	Gorman	Brit. bge.	395	June 16	Wieler & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Cotherstone	2 c	Laurensen	Brit. bge.	373	June 19	Order	Singapore	24th inst.
Deutschland	3 c	Ulmann	Ger. bge.	269	May 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Dora	1 c	L. zarrengo	Span. bge.	322	May 13	H. Kiser	Singapore	24th inst.
Emma	3 c	Brau	Ger. bge.	340	May 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Evelyn	8 c	Knowles	Brit. bge.	762	May 31	Melchers & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Fasan	4 c	Sandberg	Norw. bge.	290	May 28	Vogel, Hagdorn & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Teresa	2 c	Cebada	Span. bge.	251	June 19	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Fetisch	3 k	Grief	Ger. bge.	441	June 4	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Fontenaye	3 k	Taylor	Brit. sh.	635	June 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Formosa	4 k	Schw. er	Sci. 3m. sc.	242	June 16	Melchers & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Gesiena	4 k	Mulder	Dut. sch.	480	June 19	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Hammonia	3 c	Waller	Ger. bge.	398	June 13	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Hongkong	2 h	Freundenberg	Siam. sh.	636	June 4	Mow Wah	Singapore	24th inst.
Humboldt	4 k	Stoll	Ger. bge.	330	June 2	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Hylton Castle	4 c	Scott	Brit. bge.	547	June 17	Order	Singapore	24th inst.
Ito	4 k	Bannan	Ger. bge.	353	June 13	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Iphigenia	4 c	Matzen	Ger. bge.	464	April 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Jacquina y Anna	4 c	Man	Amer. sch.	40	May 27	J. P. Holcomb	Singapore	24th inst.
Johann Carl	3 k	Butsmuths	Ger. bge.	337	June 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Kaisow	1 c	Gadd	Brit. sh.	795	June 19	Melchers & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Kate Tatham	4 k	Jackersey	Brit. bge.	275	May 12	Carlowitz & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Kermalo	3 c	Rouille	Fch. bge.	237	June 7	Order	Singapore	24th inst.
Kronprinzessen	3 c	Jamin	Dan. bge.	344	May 28	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Lord Macanlay	2 h	Monkman	Brit. bge.	879	May 28	Rozario & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Manila II.	4 k	Günner	Ger. bge.	615	June 17	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Marie Alfred	8 c	Leclerc	Fch. bge.	399	May 30	Landstein & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Martha Brokelmann	8 c	Kluth	Ger. bge.	486	June 4	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Memento	3 c	Stowald	Brit. bge.	464	June 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Mis. F. V. de Nair	8 c	Finlayson	Brit. bge.	228	June 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Mount Lebanon	4 k	Trifibus	Brit. bge.	316	June 17	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Nautilus	...	Hall	Brit. 3m. sc.	530	June 20	Rozario & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Nearchus	8 c	Blockey	Brit. bge.	242	May 27	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Nestor	8 c	Pierce	Amer. sh.	1287	June 5	Messageries Maritimes	Singapore	24th inst.
Notre D. Auxiliatrice	4 c	Juquel	Fch. sh.	789	June 18	Melchers & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Oswald	3 k	Jagoret	Fch. bge.	532	June 15	F. Degener	Singapore	24th inst.
Paradies	2 h	Stinson	Brit. bge.	504	June 5	Rozario & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Phillip Fitz Patrick	4 c	Thurö	Ger. bge.	346	May 29	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Rebecca	2 h	Phelan	Amer. bge.	682	June 17	P. M. S. S. Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Rob Roy	...	Bundgaard	Ger. bge.	408	May 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
San Lorenzo	8 c	Brown	Brit. bge.	240	June 16	Order	Singapore	24th inst.
Scotland	4 k	Pico	Span. bge.	220	May 14	Remedios & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Siamese Crown	4 c	Holcomb	Amer. sch.	78	May 27	Captain	Singapore	24th inst.
Sophie	2 h	Saxtoph	Siam. sh.	540	June 5	Chinese	Singapore	24th inst.
Swallow	8 c	Jones	Brit. bge.	477	June 5	Olyphant & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Syringa	2 c	Lowes	Amer. sh.	1239	April 23	Russell & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Ta Lee	4 k	Partridge	Brit. sch.	242	June 19	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Thoon Kramom	3 c	Hoffmann	Ger. bge.	342	June 10	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Victory	2 h	Vorrath	Siam. bge.	474	June 18	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Villa de Ravadavia	...	Whiting	Brit. bge.	255	May 22	Landstein & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Vindex	4 c	Camus	Span. bge.	261	June 7	Brandao & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Willard Mudgett	4 c	Parkhouse	Brit. bge.	290	May 3	Russell & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
William Turner	3 c	Dickey	Amer. bge.	875	May 15	Wing Wo Yuen	Singapore	24th inst.
Zoroya	2 c	Vandervord	Brit. bge.	431	June 17	Carlowitz & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Zoroya	...	Scarlett	Brit. bge.	388	May 13	Gilman & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
WHAMPOA.								
Charité	...	Hervé	Fch. bge.	255	June 20	Carlowitz & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Peiho	...	Christiansen	Ger. bge.	250	June 7	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Vesta	...	Girke	Ger. bge.	302	June 5	Melchers & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
CANTON.								
Fuyow	...	Croad	Chi. str.	908	June 19	C. M. S. N. Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Ningpo	...	ass	Brit. str.	791	June 19	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Flamer	7 h	British	aux. naval hospital	.....	...	.....	.....	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	June 2	John Bruce
Hornet	6 h	British	gun vessel	461	4	120	May 16	Hippisley
Kearsarge	6 c	American	corvette	638	6	500	April 20	F. V. de Nair
Kestrel	5 k	British	gun vessel	482	4	100	June 1	C. B. Theobald
Mecaneo	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	Capt. Becker
Mosquito	4 c	British	gunboat	420	4	60	June 11	R. H. Paul
Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Vineta	5 k	German	corvette	1800	10	400	May 31	Count Monts

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

June 17, 1876.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

*Anadyr, French

Atalanta, German

Batrak, Russian

Chinkiang, British

Deucalion, for London

Flamingo, for London

Flintshire, British

Fuyama, American

Genkai Maru, Japanese

Genoa, British

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese

Honan, American

Karo, for London, &c.

Kiangso, American

Nanking, American

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Adelina Marianne, German barque

Annie Braginton, British barque

Ariel, British barque

Black Adder, for London

Ceres, for New York

Coldstream, British barque

Condor, German brig

Diamant, German barque

Duart Bay, British ship

Ellen, British barque

Ellen Browne, British barque

Gleam, British barque

Hermann, German barque

Jumna, British brig

Juno, German barque

Lady Elizabeth, British barque

Lily, Spanish schooner

M. A. Dixon, British ship

Maid of Judah, British barque

Mario, German barque

Minatitan, British barque

Rachel, British barque

Rifeman, British barque

Rita, Spanish barque

Rose, British schooner

St. Joseph, French barque

St. Thomas, Swedish barque

Undine, for London

Windhover, for London

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

was going into the Tung Hing Theatre when she felt some one touching her jacket. She turned round and saw the prisoner's hand just leaving her dress. She called out and the prisoner was arrested. The defendant was proved to have been in jail once before. Six months' hard labour and to give security thereafter in \$25 for three months.

A FALSE CHARGE.

Lum Asee, an unemployed servant, was charged by one Leung Awei with stealing \$6 from his jacket pocket, a pair of trousers and a pair of shoes. The prisoner afterwards gave him the pawn-tickets for the articles. Returned out, however, that the complainant gave the things to the prisoner to pawn. The prisoner was consequently discharged, while the complainant was fined \$5 or one month's hard labour.

The highway robbery case was further postponed till the 23rd inst.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

It is rumoured, and apparently with some degree of truth, that the *Lorch* *Mandarin* has been found, straggled and abandoned, at a place on the Southern coast. The inference therefore is that, as was surmised some months ago, the *Lorch* has been in the hands of Chinese, trading between non-treaty ports, over since the murder of her captain and the pirating of her cargo.

Native speculators in rice have busily circulated the report that heavy rains in the Southern provinces have injured the crops, and this, taken in connection with the drought at the North, has caused the price of rice at Shanghai to rise from \$2.50 per shih (180 catties, Shanghai reckoning) to \$3.00. As a relief measure for the famishing North-west, the *li-hin* tax on rice has been abolished in all those provinces whence supplies are expected.

The steamer *Flinthire* came up to Shanghai from Woonung, on Wednesday evening, and on the recommendation of the surveyors is now discharging all her cargo which is supposed to be damaged, for the inspection of the parties concerned. The report that she had sustained damage which would necessitate her going into dock, seems to have been ill-founded. Her bottom is not injured, and the only damage she appears to have sustained, is the loss of a portion of the deck railing and the aft boat davit, caused by the hawsers attached to the str. *Peking* in towing her off the bank. It is thought that in a few days she will be able to leave for London, with the satisfaction of having attempted to please everybody here who were likely to be sufferers by her mishap in the river.

Quite a gale of wind, accompanied by torrents of rain, prevailed in this Settlement during the whole of Tuesday and until early yesterday morning (June 14th), putting a stop to nearly all business afloat and ashore. The M.M. mail steamer *Aranda* and the S.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Huwei* were advertised to sail on Tuesday, but owing to the inclemency of the weather it was deemed advisable to detain them—the former until this morning at daylight, and the latter until yesterday afternoon. The early morning tide yesterday, in the Hwangpo, rose much higher than usual and being accompanied by the still violent wind and rain, considerable damage was done in places to riverside property. When daylight dawned, the Public Garden embankment, for 150 feet of its length, from the end of the stone-work towards the north-east corner, was found to have been undermined and washed away for a depth of about three feet, leaving the seats standing only a few inches from the brink. Several Pontons were damaged by cargo-boats and sampans beating against them, some of the latter being capsized, though luckily no lives were lost. The trees on the Bubbling Well Road, the Bund, and other thoroughfares, suffered severely by being denuded of their small branches and leaves, which strewn the ground in all directions. Two or more fine trees in the first-mentioned road were uprooted, and one of the larger limbs of a willow in the Cathedral Compound was broken short off. Some roofs also suffered, but not to any great extent. Much damage was also done to gardens both within and without the Settlement, in some cases both soil and flowers being washed away by the incessant downpour.

(Courier.)

From Chinese reports we learn that the Viceroy of Chihli has lately called in troops. The Chinese army found Tientsin and in Teku, Shin-ohung and the coast camps is now considerable, but our informant gives no estimate of the numbers. He expresses some alarm, as there is reason to fear disturbances in parts of the province amongst the famine-stricken people.

Letters from Peking and Tientsin say that the greater part of the crops have been destroyed by drought, and the distressful state of the miserable population of Chihli is aggravated by a plague of locusts which are devouring the few cultivated fields near the river banks. The fruit harvest of the province will also fail. In many parts of the country there are no stocks of food left from past years. We are pained to have to say we fear matters are now past remedy and a famine cannot be averted.

The fact that Sir Thomas Wade's trip to Shanghai has been indefinitely postponed, as we announced yesterday, is a favourable augury for the peace, inasmuch as it shows that our plenipotentiary has brought Prince Kung to book. Had Sir Thomas come on, it would have been in order that he might be in telegraphic communication with Downing Street. As it is, it would seem that further reference home is unnecessary. We shall refrain from expressing satisfaction until we are assured that Sir Thomas has uncompromisingly insisted on the fulfilment of all his demands.

NANKING.

10th June, 1876.

About ten o'clock last evening the natives began to collect in large numbers in the main street of the settlement, for the purpose of witnessing a procession in honour of T'ai-ti, the Chinese God of War, the anniversary of whose death took place yesterday. The heathen Chinese on the average appeared to be considerably jubilant on the occasion, if one may judge from the

amount of small and big talk that was carried on. Now and again there was a discharge of rhetorical fireworks, when some unfortunate celestial endeavoured to balance on his toes the whole weight of some other eager celestial. The fair sex mustered (and powdered to, for the matter of that) in great force, and kept up a continual clatter for three hours. About one this morning the eight-seers were rewarded by the appearance of the long-wished-for and anxiously-expected procession. Then was night made hideous, with the beating of drums and gongs innumerable, and the clashing of cymbals. Chinese flutes and similar instruments of torture were greatly in demand, and each of the performers, musicians and noise-makers endeavoured to outvie the other in the quantum of discordance he could produce. The procession looked best from a distance. In fact distance lent enchantment to the view. The lamps of many colors looked pretty, and gave effect to some of the gilt work and ornamentation. In this procession, as in most others, a number of boys were perched up in the air, and most of them appeared very sleepy; and no wonder, for they had been in the odd position they then occupied nearly the whole previous eighteen hours. There were two odd looking walking figures among the crowd, one representing a giant, with false head and shoulders, tall and thin, and the other a dwarf, with a big head. An image of T'ai-ti, followed by the inevitable dragon, lighted up inside, brought up the rear of the turn-out.—*Shanghai Courier.*

HANKOW.

8th June, 1876.

In consequence of the continued dry spell that is at present upon us, the Chinese officials have issued the usual prohibitory proclamation in regard to the sowing of bullocks, hoping thereby, it is said, to propitiate the God who is supposed to preside over storms; so that Hankow may again be favoured with rain, of which we are sadly in need; as there have only about two and one-half inches fallen since May came in, while last year, during the same time, there fell eleven inches. There is little danger of a flood apprehended as the river is falling, but it is feared that this drought will be seriously damaged by this drought.

The thermometer is ranging well up among the nineties and the hot south wind is anything but refreshing. "There are now two tea steamers in port, the *Lotus* and the Russian steamer *Tokhatchoff*, both loading for London. The *Lotus* leaves on or about Tuesday next and the *Tokhatchoff* sails on Sunday morning. The Russian gunboat *Sobol*, which has been lying here since December last, is under orders for Foochow, where she will remain about one week and then leave for Chefoo and Tientsin. As much as we regret to part with Captain Sokoloff and officers, we cannot but congratulate them on their removal to a more endurable climate than this is likely to be for the next few months. The *Sobol's* relief is daily expected from Shanghai.

Li Han-chang, the Viceroy of the Liang Hu, took his departure for Peking yesterday, escorted a short distance by several thousand braves, who made a most formidable array; accompanied, as they were, with umbrellas, fans, flags and a very few arms. His Excellency proceeded to Chienkiang per steamer, thence to the North by land. There was a most exciting billiard match at the Club last night—Shanghai versus Hankow. After two hours' hot contested playing the latter won by about forty points, the game being for three hundred up.—*Shanghai Courier.*

KUEIKIANG.

1st June.

The great rush of the tea season appears to be nearly over here now, and the steves will congratulate themselves that they have been able to get through before the hot weather comes on. Summer is just beginning; we have had two or three warm days, but nothing to be called disagreeably hot yet. The sun has left us at last, and our community has resigned itself to the do-nothing state which summer imposes on us. The river has not risen at all high, and indeed has shown signs of falling for the last two or three days. The presumable cause of this is want of rain in the interior, but we have not heard of the crops suffering from this, on the contrary all about this part, there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

The steamer *Tunsin*, which has been lying here for some time past in order to take tea up to Hankow, left yesterday for Shanghai, to resume her turn in the regular traffic. The *Nanking*, which has also been lying here for a similar purpose, is expected to leave in a few days.—*Shanghai Courier.*

KWEI-CHOW.

Kwei-yang Fuh, 9th May, 1876.

Since my last we have had rain nearly every night and sometimes in the day-time, so the rainy season may now be said to be fairly set in. The price of rice, which had risen before the rain commenced, has been lowered, and is now \$1.80 per picul of 210 catties.

It appears that a band of rebels have managed to escape to Su-yung Shan, a famous mountain near Tan-king Ting, in Lower Kwei-chow, and all the troops in that part of the Province have been ordered to assist in the overhauling of the mountain, under the orders of Sok Yeh-yu, the Acting Tu-yun Fuh, who is to be relieved for the purpose, whilst the Ti-tai, who ought to have done this, quietly stays here denouncing for promotion for himself and his proteges, who, it appears were the real cause of the late insurrection. Major-General Chang, the Ti-tai's near relation, has sent a detachment of the troops under his command to seek and destroy the Yeh-mun of the Kwei chow Hsien, who happened to have, as Magistrate of his city, seized some of Chang's soldiers and thrown them into prison for theft or something of the sort, and to release some of their comrades who were in prison. He cleared out for Lower Kwei-chow with his men, but the officials demanded satisfaction for this affair from the Ti-tai, who being pressed, sacrificed, and headed a Lieutenant-Colonel, who it is said was not guilty, being sick at the time. The news of which having reached Chang and his men, they revolted at once and commenced by seeking towns and villages and taking Yun-chai Hsien, the Civil Magistrate being one of the Ti-tai's adopted sons.—*Shanghai Courier.*

TIENTSIN.

June 6th.

We can only tell you the oft-told tale of hot, dry, windy, dusty days. We thought the spell was broken days and days ago, and hailed each new sign as an indication that the refreshing showers were at hand, but another three weeks have dragged their weary days along, and not a drop of rain has fallen. And this is not only true of this locality; it extends over this and the adjoining provinces of Shantung and probably through the greater part of Shansi and Shensi. The writer has recently made a trip up the Grand Canal, a distance of 500 N. and except in one small tract about 50 by 100 N. in extent, near Teh Chow, there has not been rain enough since last September to wet the ground to the depth of 3-inches. Through the winter, no snow fell, and the constant high winds of the spring have carried away what little dew and moisture there was in the ground; so that the little six-inch ploughs seem to turn up nothing but dust.

In the small tract above referred to, the wheat will yield about half a crop. A heavy rain fell there about a month ago, and in consequence, the millet and cotton are about two inches high. Throughout the rest of the country, the wheat crop is a failure, not one field in fifty will yield the seed. In multitudes of cases, the wheat has been blown away, and the corn is not sown, or, if sown, were not up. Still the people are plunging in readiness, as their only hope, and waiting in patience. Here and there in the widespread desolation, a well-watered garden or a flourishing patch of irrigated wheat, offer a temporary relief to the eye, feverish and aching with gazing over the interminable stretch of parched and thirsty plain.

And reports of the people, who, in their eagerness to hear a different story of some other locality, ask every passer-by what he had seen and heard, were that this terrible drought extended for hundreds of li in every direction. The people are scattered over the fields, gathering roots and weeds for food. The elm trees are being stripped of their leaves to add to the contents of the stew-pot. Articles of food are changing prices two or three times a day. Local insurrections—bread riots—are apprehended in all parts of the country. We heard uncertain rumours of rising two or three hundred N. South of "Teh Chow." In only one village near by, had anything of the sort occurred as yet, a village three N. East of Teh Chow. The poor people went to the landholders who had grain in store, and demanded food, promising to repay all when they had crops. They desired nothing else, damaged nothing, but would have taken grain had it not been given them.

Immediate rains would yet produce a good crop of millet. Otherwise the main dependence of the majority of the country people must be vegetables, black beans, and perhaps buckwheat.

And to add to their distress, heavy rains and a recurrence of the floods of a few years ago are apprehended. We can only hope that the rains may come in moderation, and that the embankments of the streams may be adequate to the increased volume of water, almost sure to follow so long a drought. The water in the river is very low. Almost daily there are indications of rain, but all signs fail.

His Excellency Minister Seward is expected by the *Shanghai* at any moment. He goes directly on to Peking.—*N. C. D. News.*

PEKING.

5th June, 1876.

The chief topic of conversation is still the drought. Clouds gather with a promising appearance, send down a few drops which seem to mock the thirsty earth, and then pass away. What little wheat has managed to struggle up is prematurely ripe, but he that hath sown shall reap, and he that hath sown shall reap. Fires, the accompaniment of drought, are frequently reported in the outer city, but they have not been of any great magnitude. The Tartar city being more sparsely inhabited is seldom visited by this calamity.

You will see the death of Wai Siang in the *Gazette*, together with the Imperial tribute of praise to his memory, which in this case is more than usually well deserved. Wen Siang, though for many years in possession of the highest offices, is generally believed to have been poor. He certainly lived in a small house for which he paid a monthly rental of about three dollars. His equipage in the streets was always much less pretentious than that of many men of lower rank. Rumours of troubles in Kan-suh are rife among the people, but there can be little probability of Yakob Beg being anywhere near the border of the Celestial Empire. I have not heard of any remittance of treasure from Peking to Kan-suh; the nearer provinces are probably mulcted in order to pay the Imperial hordes who have made the north-west a desert by way of pacifying it. There can be no doubt that the stream of silver has been diverted from Peking, for the precious metal is rapidly rising in price. The dollar is now worth the same number of cash as the tael was ten years ago. Silver does not represent in bread and meat more than it formerly did. The prospect of famine probably helps to keep silver up. The Imperial power seems to have much faith in the efficacy of its prayers for rain, for besides thoroughly repairing some of the old sewers, it has actually caused new ones to be made; but whether they have any power or not I have not heard. As I write heavy drops are falling, but I fear they are not the prelude to an abundant rain.—*Shanghai Courier.*

MOUKDEN.

5th June, 1876.

Passing through the street the other day we saw a sight which, if self-indicated privation and torture could prove a religion or a form of it to be true, would go a long way to show that Buddhism is far ahead of Christianity. A young, intelligent, good-looking priest was half standing in a narrow cage in the hot sun. From the sides of the cage all round were long sharp-pointed spikes of iron, pointing to and within a fraction of an inch of his head and body. He rested his left hand against two spikes which were prevented from cutting into his skin, by a thin handkerchief. When I went up he opened his eyes and turned them, for he could not turn or move his head without coming into collision with the sharp iron points. His hands were almost equally powerless. He remains there day and night till he gets money sufficient to repair or build his temple, and is fed from outside his cage. Other forms of self-indicated torture even more painful would

prove Buddhism the truest and best religion, if voluntary and avoidable suffering had anything to do with the truth of the form of religion, sanctioning or demanding it.

In the afternoon of Saturday, 3rd June, a curious brown cloud surcharged with electricity was blown eastwards over the city. One mass of fire burst at our sides, and a sharp loud crack, as of a cannon shot at one's ear, followed. The cloud, just high enough to pass clear of the city gates, went eastward, thundering and flashing on its way.

About an hour after sunset while I was entirely pre-occupied in writing, the preceding calm was suddenly broken by the western window shaking as if by a strong gust of wind. In a few seconds the shaking greatly increased—the house trembled, and there was a rumbling noise, which from my pre-occupation made me think I was on a train in the old country. But soon the truth flashed upon me that there was an earthquake. It moved in the direction of the former cloud, which seems to me remarkable, as I had believed it would naturally follow the main line of mountains, which I believe is N.W.E. The Chinese say the earthquake "had a little North." There are eleven years since the last earthquake shook Moukden, throwing down many houses. It appears the Koreans know when and whence these earthquakes come, and send despatches to China to give information! We would like to see one.—*Shanghai Courier.*

COREA.

You may like to have a few details as to the latest events in Corea, consequent upon the war with Japan, which by the bye seems to have ended in peace. In the last Chinese gazette of the 1st of February, we saw that the Chinese Ambassador for the purpose of acknowledging the King of Corea's young child as presumptive heir to the throne, and investing him in the name of the Emperor of China with the necessary right and titles to make him at his father's death the legal heir. The Ambassador was received with the greatest pomp, and being conducted into the immense reception hall, he found the king in the midst of courtiers, ministers and soldiers. The king presented his child to him, and the Ambassador took the young prince, who is about three years old, in his arms, caressed him by putting his face near him, and then said, "If this child be well brought up, he will become a great king, just and good, and will make his people happy." The Queen was not allowed to assist at the ceremony, and lay hidden in some distant room, where everything that occurred was telegraphed to her by means of servants placed at short distances from one another. When they told her how the ambassador acted and spoke, she was nearly overcome with pleasure.

The war with Japan seemed at this time a certainty; but the ambassador, when consulted, earnestly advised peace and a friendly treaty. When the Chinese ambassador left, the King of Corea accompanied him for about 10 li outside the Capital, in order, as usual, to give honor and respect to the representative of the Son of Heaven. All this time, the same advice was given, and indeed all was done to persuade the King in favor of peace. At last the King replied, "I am sure you are right, and I have decided to have peace, and shall make a treaty with Japan." Not only was the King in favor of peace, but his wife supported him in his views; so did the old Queen Tzo, and the Prime Minister, Heung-in-kou, who is also the King's uncle on the father's side. Thereupon Tai-ouen-kou (ex-Regent), the King's father, went and asked his son "Well now, how about Japan; what do you purpose doing?" "And you, what do you think had better be done?" replied the King. "As to what I think—Have we not, years ago, solemnly sworn never to treat or to have intercourse with foreigners; but to die rather than submit to such disgrace?" "But," answered his son, "the King I shall be, when not only the country is ruined, but perhaps every soul has perished in battle. It is wiser to have peace and make friends. You will be good enough, Sir, to retire. The question is for me to settle." Tai-ouen-kou left in anger.

Heung-in-kou, on being asked as to what was the best course, gave it as his opinion that the most advantageous proceeding would be to have peace. "That is right," said the King, "my sentiments are the same." Tai-ouen-kou did all in his power to oppose the peace party. He tried to make the Porter Association rise up, having been their high master. This is one of the most powerful societies in the country, but the coolies refused to listen to him, and so in rage he determined to kill Heung-in-kou, the Prime Minister. Having got hold of two nobles, to whom he gave his orders, they hit upon the plan of blowing up the minister's palace and burning everyone and everything with it. The idea got wind as before, the two nobles were arrested and put to death. Still Tai-ouen-kou did not admit himself beaten. Relying on his privileges as King's father, and that he could under any circumstances, he formed an alliance with Thoru Kien, once his great enemy. In fact, this is the very nobleman who some years ago complained to the King of his father's government, and it must not be forgotten that it was mainly through him the Regent was upset, and all authority became vested in the King—Thoru Kien was induced by Tai-ouen-kou to try his hand at another petition, and addressed the King to the effect that it would be shameful to have dealings with the foreigners, that they must fight, &c., &c. On reading the composition, the author was simply exiled, and the King did not heed the advice.

Undoubtedly the King's intentions are good; he feels that peace is best for his people; he does not desire the evils of war, nor does he seem at all of a warlike disposition. He is a clever man, and perhaps he acknowledges to himself that there would not be much chance for Corea, without arms or army, to struggle against a powerful nation.

The natives are not all of the same opinion though. "Have we had any trouble in beating the French and Americans?" say they, "what is the use of giving in before we fight?" And naturally their pride is considerably touched, and more or less discontent prevails. Over 1,000 volunteers of most of them hunters—tiger and pheasant shot, bred in the northern provinces—had marched to the Capital, armed with their fowling-pieces. Poor fellows! They fully expected employment, and to gain more or less distinction. Peace having been decided on, the volunteers were not even received, but had to return without a meal, poorer than when they left their homes. I cannot of course tell you what the King's own ideas are as to the chances of

an alliance with Europeans. It seems fair to infer, however, from his preferring to enter into a Treaty with Japan rather than incur the miseries of war for his kingdom, that it would not be necessary to use much force to obtain what the Japanese have got almost without any demonstration. There is no desire whatever to fight. Peace is all that is wanted, and so long as he can preserve his people from evil without doing to his kingdom, he is quite ready to treat. That demands will be granted at once, must not be thought possible with Asiatics. There must be plenty of diplomacy, and it will be necessary to conciliate all parties, whereas at present there is the possibility of Tai-ouen-kou getting up a rebellion. He is ready for anything, and might in a fit of temper do much mischief. If it were not that there is great respect for the King and his authority generally, a rebellion might have been raised already.

The majority of the Koreans are decidedly in favor of the alliance with Japan, and gradually there will be no discontent there. The opposition would certainly not be to the idea of opening the country to Europeans, for the mercantile classes wish it very much. More than a year ago, I told you that the new Admiral (Hyder) would not find it difficult at any rate to communicate with Corea, and that there was a good chance for him then. Was I not right? The Japanese have made a Treaty since. If my hint had been acted upon, the honor of making the first Treaty with the most exclusive Kingdom in the world would have fallen to England, for as I pointed out before, this was the only nation which had not attacked Corea, and there was no necessity to use force in order to open relations.

The information I have been able to gather, this time, bears out most completely what I have had the pleasure to communicate before—and I therefore send you these few details with all the more satisfaction.

PHILIP COREANUS.

—N. C. D. News.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

From the Board of Trade Returns for the month of April we learn that the total value of tea decreased 16½ per cent, and the amount entered for home consumption 13 per cent. Coffee increased 12 per cent in the total value. In commenting upon these returns *The Times* says:—

In nearly all directions the paralysis of business which set in as early as 1872 is still apparent. Exports are for England the chief test of her commercial position, and in the tables of exports of British produce we find a decline of more than 20 per cent on the returns of April, 1876. The returns of last year showed an improvement on the previous year, but this year the result is below that of either year. On the other hand, a much less important heading of our commercial returns shows an increase. The transit trade of this country is still maintained, and the exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise show an increase of some extent over those in 1875, and a great advance on previous years. The total, however, under this head is very small compared to the export of British goods, and the latter return is important as regards the state of the country, altogether independent of the proportion it bears to the other trade returns. In the amount of exports of home produce we have an indication of the demand for labour, and in a full demand for labour we have the best security for a thoroughly good financial condition of the country. While the people earn good wages we are sure of a general stimulus to trade. It may be that high wages are not often bestowed in the best way. Sometimes they are not expended in a way useful to the artisan, nor accumulated as a store for less prosperous times; but these cases, however numerous, do not affect the general rule that general employment means increased demand for all articles of commerce, and diminishing exports in a country like Great Britain is no slight matter. This kingdom has long supplied the wants of remote parts of the world, and has consequently gathered within her territory a population specially devoted to these occupations. If these occupations cease, considerable distress must result to the multitudes who have made these pursuits their calling, and though economists will console us with the reflection that the labour thus found superfluous will, if sufficiently instructed, soon find a market in other parts of the world, we know that these economic results are not appreciated by the people themselves, or by those engaged in supplying their wants, with such precision as to prevent much fruitless effort and grievous suffering. It is only under such conditions, it is true, that economic laws are thoroughly worked out, but the prospect of such a struggle is not the less painful because we may anticipate from it a spread of just economic ideas.

The following is an extract from the Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.			
For the Month ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
H'kong	787,000	1,876,800	704,000
Japan	402,400	1,767,600	1,122,800
For the Four Months ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
H'kong	4,674,800	4,958,800	4,818,000
Japan	2,578,400	5,744,800	4,192,800
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
For the Month ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	yds.	yds.	yds.
H'kong	29,481,200	89,726,700	81,024,800
Japan	889,500	2,651,800	8,100,600
For the Four Months ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	yds.	yds.	yds.
H'kong	164,467,540	184,850,100	147,487,400
Japan	9,892,800	18,759,200	10,815,800
WORSTED STUFFS.			
For the Month ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	yds.	yds.	yds.
H'kong	729,480	1,261,500	711,800
Japan	88,750	562,000	119,800
For the Four Months ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	yds.	yds.	yds.
H'kong	8,978,800	4,878,800	5,081,400
Japan	415,280	2,276,800	607,800
WOOLLEN AND WORSTED CLOTHS.			
For the Month ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	tons	tons	tons
H'kong	56,190	158,800	301,000
Japan	8,400	3,600	200
For the Four Months ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	tons	tons	tons
H'kong	282,890	682,600	808,800
Japan	12,430	15,200	28,800
LEAD TO CHINA AND HONGKONG.			
For the month.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	tons	tons	tons
H'kong	1,429	806	425
Japan	5,749	5,448	4,000

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

The Customs authorities made an important seizure on last Tuesday evening, at the Carnarvon Bund, of a considerable quantity of opium, of the value of about Rs. 15,000, while the duty payable amounts to thirty or forty thousand rupees, smuggled into Bombay evidently for exportation as duffers of mustard oil booked from Ahmedabad B. B. and C. I. Railway Station for Bombay. It appears the information was given to the Commissioner of Customs by the Station Master of the Great Road Station from an informant which he received through a policeman doing duty at his station. On the Commissioner of Customs receiving this information he immediately issued an order to the Preventive Officer stationed at Carnarvon Bund to make a seizure of certain duffers of mustard oil that arrived at the Carnarvon Bund by train from Ahmedabad. The duffers were just then being unloaded from the wagons, when the seizure was made. On examining the first duffer it was at once found to contain mustard oil, and it contained anything else but the oil if the secret had not been divulged. A small duffer was fixed in a larger one, the inner duffer contained the oil and the larger one the opium. The opium was found in each of the duffers weighed in some 70 lbs., in some 60 lbs., and in some 90 lbs. On an average it might be said that each duffer contained 70 lbs. of opium besides the oil. This system of smuggling is said to have been carried out successfully for a length of time, and probably from some disagreement amongst the partners of those who have practised this fraud upon Government the matter has come to the knowledge of the Customs Department. The owners of the property who are suspected to be Mahomedans of the Borah caste cannot at present be discovered, the goods having been booked at Ahmedabad under a fictitious name. The Customs authorities are, however, instituting further enquiries into the matter.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 21, 1876.	
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash...	585
" credit, 587½	
" Old Patna, cash...	625
" credit, 627½	
" New Benares, cash...	567½
" credit, 570	
" Old Benares, cash...	587½
" credit, 590	
" New Malwa, cash...	585
" credit, 590	
" Allowance Tails, 6 1/2	
" Old Malwa, cash...	—
" credit, —	
" Allowance Tails, 15	
CAMPION, ...	3/10
QUICKSILVER, ...	73½
SALTETRE, ...	5.90

Exchange.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUER,
ISMAILA, FORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS AND
CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th June,
1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
ANADYR, Commandant DE BUTLER,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon,
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 23rd June, 1876. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1876. je24

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be de-
parted for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 1st July,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 30th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
of Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876. jyl

P. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CHINA"
will be despatched for San Fran-
cisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,
the 15th July, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, June 16, 1876. jyl

SAYLE & Co.

WE beg to call special atten-
tion to our Show-room
and Ladies' Outfitting Depart-
ments.

We are offering a fine assort-
ment of Japanese Silks, which
will wear well, at 65 cents per
yard, worth \$1.

Summer Dresses:—

Satin Striped Poplins.

Figured Poplins.

Fancy and Plain Grenadines.

Black and Fancy Gauzes.

Fancy Silks. Black Silks.

Niagara Striped Muslins.

White Brilliants.

A lot of Lace Goods at less than
half price.

Made-up Wrappers and Costumes.

Embroidered Shirts.

Ladies' and Children's Under-
clothing.

Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Feathers and Flowers.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Our Dressmaking Department
is under the supervision of a
Court Dressmaker.

Our Millinery Department is
under the supervision of a West
End Milliner.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAIW.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further
notice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Hankow and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£25,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jyl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
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